

*To be Foreign Service officers of class 5, vice consuls of career, and secretaries*

Charles W. Brown, of California.  
Edward H. Brown, of Pennsylvania.  
Joseph P. Christiano, of New York.  
Thomas W. Fina, of Florida.  
Wayne R. Gilchrist, of Missouri.  
Walter T. Kamprad, of California.  
George R. Kaplan, of Massachusetts.  
Earl A. Kessler II, of Oregon.  
Mrs. Elvira L. Lawyer, of the District of Columbia.  
Miss Margaret McDonald, of South Dakota.  
Miss Alice C. Mahoney, of Arizona.  
Miss Colette Meyer, of California.  
Miss Helen J. Mullen, of New York.  
John G. Panos, of Illinois.  
Miss Wilma C. Patterson, of Indiana.  
Edward M. Peach, of Virginia.  
Miss M. Adelaide Roberts, of Pennsylvania.  
Miss Margaret A. Stanturf, of Missouri.  
Robert G. Sturgill, of Utah.  
Abraham Vigil, of Colorado.  
Doroslav S. Vlahovich, of New Jersey.  
Henry C. Wechsler, of Ohio.  
Miss Hertha C. Wegener, of New York.  
Mrs. Margaret P. A. Welsh, of Louisiana.  
Miss Helen B. Wilson, of California.  
Miss Jane B. Young, of the District of Columbia.

*To be Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries*

Thomas A. Bartlett, of Oregon.  
Carlton Brower, of California.  
Davis S. Chamberlain, of New Jersey.  
Edward M. Cohen, of New York.  
John G. Dean, of New York.  
Miss Sharon E. Erdkamp, of Nebraska.  
Donald C. Ferguson, of California.  
Lewis P. Fickett, Jr., of Maine.  
Miss Catherine M. Frank, of Connecticut.  
Roderick N. Grant, of California.  
Charles W. Grover, of New York.  
Mrs. Winifred T. Hall, of New Jersey.  
Robert M. Immerman, of New York.  
Donald A. Johnston, of New York.  
Ernest B. Johnston, Jr., of Alabama.  
Gordon A. Klett, of California.  
Gerald Lamberty, of Wisconsin.  
Jay H. Long, of California.  
David R. McClurg, of Illinois.  
Edward R. O'Connor, of New York.  
Robert K. Olson, of Minnesota.  
Miss Mary Hoxton Pierce, of Florida.  
William B. Pounds, Jr., of Ohio.  
Ernest G. Reeves, of North Carolina.  
J. Harden Rose, of Illinois.  
Edward M. Rowell, of California.  
Miss Edith M. Scott, of the District of Columbia.  
Peter Semler, of New York.  
William Slany, of the District of Columbia.  
John T. Tinny, of Florida.  
Julius W. Walker, Jr., of Texas.

*To be consuls*

Robert W. Ades, of Oregon.  
Jay Castillo, of Nevada.  
Gordon P. Hagberg, of California.  
James Mocerl, of Washington.  
Miss Barbara M. White, of Illinois.  
Louis C. Bosetti, of Connecticut.

*To be consuls and secretaries*

Douglas S. Blaufarb, of Maryland.  
George F. Wilson, of California.

*To be secretaries*

Paul Garbler, of North Carolina.  
Lloyd A. Harnage, of Florida.  
Robinson McIlvaine, of Pennsylvania.

*To be vice consuls*

William P. Boteler, of the District of Columbia.  
James P. Hurley, of New York.  
Theodore L. Lewis, of New York.  
Jean M. Nater, of Virginia.  
Richard H. Snowden, of the District of Columbia.

**COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY**

*To be Assistant Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of 4 years, effective August 10, 1956*

Robert W. Knox

The following persons for permanent appointment to the grades indicated in the Coast and Geodetic Survey:

*To be lieutenants*

Donald L. Campbell  
Robert C. Munson  
Gerard E. Haraden

*To be lieutenant (junior grade)*

James P. Randall

*To be ensigns*

Vastine C. Ahlrich	Robert A. Hoyt
Jordan S. Baker	William A. Hughes
Ronald D. Bernard	William M. Lee
Merlyn D. Christensen	Allen J. Lewis
Larry H. Clark	Michael G. Lusk
Arthur M. Cook	Earl R. Scyoc
Robert D. Frost	Lawrence L. Seal
Charles E. Fuller	Richard P. Shoolbred
Lawrence C. Haver-	G. Thomas Susi
kamp	Philip J. Taetz

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou great God of men and of nations, we rejoice that in the calendar of our national life there are many special days which we commemorate and celebrate with feelings of pride and patriotism.

Grant that this day, which we call Flag Day, may inspire and kindle within our minds and hearts a greater love and loyalty for our country and its democracy.

Make us more truly grateful for Thou hast given us a goodly heritage and hast not dealt so bountifully and graciously with any nation.

Wherever our flag is unfurled may it be the symbol of justice and righteousness and the glorious herald of proclaiming the dawning of a new day of freedom and peace for all mankind.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The JOURNAL of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 7, 1956:

H. R. 3996. An act to further amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945;  
H. R. 4656. An act relating to the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina; and  
H. R. 9429. An act to provide medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

On June 13, 1956:

H. R. 1671. An act for the relief of Clement E. Sproule.  
H. R. 5268. An act to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to

authorize the payment of mileage allowances for overland travel by private conveyance outside the continental limits of the United States;

H. R. 6268. An act to facilitate the construction of drainage works and other minor items on Federal reclamation and like projects;

H. R. 7679. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands by the United States to the city of Muskogee, Okla.;

H. R. 9390. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9536. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 10251. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to deed certain land to the city of Grand Junction, Colo.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 11319. An act making appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists on its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. THYE, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. DWORSHAK, and Mr. KERR to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate requests the House of Representatives to return to the Senate House Joint Resolution 472, entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens," as amended.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. CARLSON members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 56-16.

### RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 6, 1956, the Chair declares the House in recess for the purpose of commemorating Flag Day.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess.

### FLAG DAY

During the recess the following proceedings took place in honor of the

United States flag, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presiding:

FLAG DAY PROGRAM. UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 14, 1956

Presiding Officer: The Speaker, Hon. SAM RAYBURN.

United States Marine Band (Capt. Albert Schoepper, leader, conducting) and the Interservice Choral Group enter the door to the left of the Speaker and take positions assigned them.

Doorkeeper announces The Flag of the United States.

Members rise.

Marine Band plays The Stars and Stripes Forever.

The flag is carried into the Chamber by marine colorbearer and a guard from each of the other branches of the Armed Forces (Capt. George B. Crist, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding).

The color guard salutes the Speaker, faces about, and salutes the House.

Hon. LOUIS C. RABAUT is recognized.

The Interservice Choral Group, accompanied by the Marine Band, sing the song The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, by Irving Caesar, ASCAP, arranged by Donald Hunsberger, United States Marine Band. Soloist: S. Sgt. William Jones, United States Marine Band. (Members remain seated.)

Hon. LOUIS C. RABAUT is recognized.

Members rise and sing the National Anthem, accompanied by the Marine Band and the Interservice Choral Group.

Members remain standing while the colors are retired from the Chamber, the Marine Band playing the National Emblem March.

The Marine Band and the Interservice Choral Group leave the Chamber.

Mr. RABAUT was recognized by the Speaker and delivered the following address:

Mr. Speaker, we are gathered here this Flag Day to rededicate our spirit and our might to national patriotism and national unity. The flag is a physical symbol of nobler and loftier things. It is far more than a standard of grace and beauty. In its folds is written the history of a great people; in its rustling may be heard the footsteps of patriot bands, at Lexington and at the bridge of Concord, immortalized in Emerson's phrase:

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,  
Here once the embattled farmers stood,  
And fired the shot heard 'round the world.

This flag reflects the radiance that glowed at Yorktown where Washington's ragged legions overwhelmed the armies of a king and lifted in triumph the banner of a free people.

It waved on land and sea in 1812. It carries in its bright stars and glorious stripes the triumph of our armies from Vera Cruz through mountain passes and spreading plains to the heights of victory. It represents a country and people reunited after 4 bloody and tragic years in which sections and brothers uselessly but gallantly poured out upon a hundred fields the finest blood of the North and the South. A part of its fabric stretches from the battlefields of Cuba to the distant jungles of the Philippines. It recalls the vivid and stirring recollections of 1918 and 1945, when our men carried the colors of the Republic to glorious triumph and helped restore peace to a warring world.

This flag represents something more than armies and navies, and wars and

victories. It represents a mighty and yet a peaceful people. It is the ensign of a great and devoted Republic—a land of free men, which nurses no dream of aggression or conquest.

Whenever these colors are lifted they signify a concept of nationality, and an ideal of democracy and self-government that are distinctly American. This flag is emblematic of the making of America—of the moving, thrilling, and enthralling story of struggle and hardship and suffering in humble beginnings—of youthful and healthful growth, and, now, of mature strength. It represents the industry and enterprise of pioneers who mastered the wilderness and conquered the plains and deserts. It proclaims the inventive genius, the toiling labor and business leadership which have developed an industrial structure that commands the admiration of the modern world. It speaks of the educational and cultural and spiritual forces that have ennobled and uplifted the life of this mighty people.

This flag symbolizes the government and political institutions of the most splendid Republic ever builded by the genius and statesmanship of man.

It is based upon a noble concept of the rights of the individual—that government rests upon and is created to serve—the individual—for in his personal responsibility lies its weakness or its strength.

These colors are emblematic of the Constitution of the United States and its distribution and separation of governmental power. Every American knows that the Constitution is a great barrier between his liberty and tyranny.

Americans should remember that its covenants have preserved for them and for posterity that which was wrested by turbulent barons from an unwilling king. Through its lines is woven the brave spirit of a Parliament that dared defy the Crown. It throbs with the spirit of that ringing declaration that circled the globe and thrilled the world. In its stately stanzas, they may catch the drum beat and hear the tramp of Continental Armies, and majestically moving through its pages are the statesmanship of Madison and Franklin and other patriot fathers, and the calm courage and lofty patriotism of Washington.

That is the America our fathers gave us. This is our America, we are determined that it shall remain our America. If it is to remain ours, we—and we alone—can preserve it—and protect it—and hand it down to our sons, stronger and nobler for our having lived, and served, and sacrificed. Every citizen of this Democracy has a task and a duty to preserve it. Individual right, individual privilege, carries with it individual responsibility.

This is our country, our democracy, ours to govern, ours to advance, ours to perfect and protect, and ours to make more glorious. Every American has a solemn and lofty duty laid upon him, a duty commensurate with his ability, his resources, and his intellect. We must stamp out and extirpate communism and all other foreign "isms" and subversive influences which seek to undermine things American.

We shall tolerate neither the espionage agents assigned to local embassies, nor the treachery of any domestic influence or group.

It is a manifest obligation to our people, to our institutions, to our territory and to our lives; to the heroic traditions of a great and glorious past; to those whose blood, labor, and treasure established this Nation; to the martyred dead who have defended and protected it—it is our manifest obligation to all these to keep America strong, morally and physically.

To attain these noble ends we look back through our history and treasured traditions of 180 years. We salute the Continental Congress that gave us the Declaration of Independence and with them exclaim, "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, fortunes, and our sacred honor."

To the Star Spangled Banner, proudly displayed in this Chamber, we pledge a firm devotion, which springs from a heart fired with true loyalty, and a mind tempered and cooled with a patriotic realization of the necessities of the moment.

"Long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

At this time, I should like to introduce the world-famous United States Marine Band under the very capable direction of Capt. Albert Schoepper, who will conduct the band, and Choirmaster S. Sgt. William Jones, of the Interservice Choral Group, who will perform their arrangement of the song The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. This pledge song, incorporating the words "under God," aptly stresses our dependence upon Almighty guidance in national and international affairs.

After the singing of the song, The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, Mr. RABAUT made the following statement:

Mr. Speaker, you have heard our song and music to the flag. The highest form of praise is expressed in music and song, when Christ was born the angels sang. This Nation, under God—God who is the sole dispenser of authority has singularly blessed America. Long may its banner fly as a beacon of freedom to people everywhere and to the greater honor and glory of the Creator of the world.

Now, the membership will rise and sing the national anthem, accompanied by the United States Marine Band and the interservice choral group.

After the singing of the national anthem the colors were retired from the Chamber.

At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m. the proceedings in honor of the United States flag were concluded.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill



(H. R. 10899) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2344)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10899) "making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 4, 5, 15, 25, and 26.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 12, 13, 24, 27, 29, 30, and 31, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,475,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "one hundred"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$126,804,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,625,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$16,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$960,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$82,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,115,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 22, 23, and 28.

PRINCE H. PRESTON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
JOHN F. SHELLEY,  
DANIEL J. FLOOD,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
CLIFF CLEVENGER,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
EDWARD T. MILLER,  
JOHN TABER,

#### Managers on the Part of the House.

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
WARREN MAGNUSON,  
JOHN C. STENNIS,  
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

#### Managers on the Part of the Senate.

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10899) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### General administration

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$2,450,000 instead of \$2,425,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,465,000 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminate language inserted by the Senate providing funds to be expended upon the certificate of the Secretary.

The conferees concur in the statement contained in the Senate committee report concerning the handling of personnel transfers to the Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation.

#### Bureau of the Census

Amendment No. 3—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$7,475,000 instead of \$7,413,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,575,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4—Census of governments: Appropriates \$1,750,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,100,000 as proposed by the Senate. The action of the conferees is not intended to reduce any of the functions proposed under this program.

Amendment No. 5—National housing inventory: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for a survey of housing as proposed by the House instead of \$650,000 for a national intercensal survey of housing as proposed by the Senate.

#### Civil Aeronautics Administration

Amendment No. 6—Operation and regulation: Authorizes the replacement of 100 passenger motor vehicles instead of 90 as proposed by the House and 110 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7—Operation and regulation: Appropriates \$126,804,000 instead of \$125,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$128,608,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to by the conferees includes the sum of \$108,000 to permit continued operation of 39 intermediate landing fields scheduled for discontinuance in the coming year.

Amendment No. 8—Establishment of air navigation facilities: Appropriates \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$37,500,000 as proposed by the House.

#### Civil Aeronautics Board

Amendment No. 9—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$4,625,000 instead of \$4,550,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10—Payments to air carriers: Appropriates \$16,200,000 instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### Coast and Geodetic Survey

Amendment No. 11—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$10,900,000 instead of \$10,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,020,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—Construction of a surveying ship: Appropriates \$3,700,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,400,000 as proposed by the House.

#### Business and Defense Services Administration

Amendment No. 13—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$6,900,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,200,000 as proposed by the House.

#### Office of Business Economics

Amendment No. 14—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$960,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### Maritime activities

Amendment No. 15—Ship construction: Reinstates House language authorizing reconditioning and betterment of one ship in the national defense reserve fleet which was stricken by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17—Ship construction: Appropriates \$82,700,000 instead of \$54,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$108,880,000 as proposed by the Senate, and approves \$1,115,000 for transfer to salaries and expenses instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,232,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The appropriation agreed to by the conferees includes \$2,300,000 for the conversion of two mariners for the American President Lines, \$65,000,000 for the ship replacement program, \$10,000,000 for acquisition of replaced ships, \$4,000,000 for research and development, and \$1,400,000 for administrative and warehouse expenses.

Amendment No. 18—Operating differential subsidies: Approves 2,040 voyages instead of 2,000 as proposed by the House and 2,075 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$15,350,000 instead of \$15,187,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes \$6,500,000 for administrative expenses, instead of \$6,482,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,600,000 as proposed by the Senate, and \$1,600,000 for maintenance of shipyards and reserve training facilities and operation of warehouses, instead of \$1,445,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Inland Waterways Corporation*

Amendment No. 22—Reported in disagreement.

#### *National Bureau of Standards*

Amendment No. 23—Construction of facilities: Reported in disagreement.

#### **TITLE II—THE PANAMA CANAL**

Amendment No. 24—Panama Canal Company: Authorizes \$3,679,000 for general and administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,562,100 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26—Panama Canal Company: Authorize the purchase of not to exceed 18 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only as proposed by the House.

#### **TITLE III—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES**

Amendment No. 27—St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: Authorizes \$325,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$315,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 28—St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 29—St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: Authorizes the purchase of four passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of three as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 30 and 31—Salaries and expenses, Small Business Administration: Appropriate \$1,900,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,890,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize the transfer of \$4,634,000 from the revolving fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,610,000 as proposed by the House.

PRINCE H. PRESTON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
JOHN F. SHELLEY,  
DANIEL J. FLOOD,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
CLIFF CLEVENGER,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
EDWARD T. MILLER,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 22, on page 17, line 4, insert "Inland Waterways Corporation administered (under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce): Not to exceed \$14,000 shall be available for administrative expenses to be determined in the manner set forth under the title 'General expenses' in the Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947)."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagree-

ment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 23, page 22, line 17, insert: "Construction of facilities: For acquisition of necessary land and to initiate the design of the facilities to be constructed thereon for the National Bureau of Standards outside of the District of Columbia to remain available until expended, \$930,000 to be transferred to the General Services Administration."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 28, page 29, line 15, insert "including not to exceed \$1,500 for official entertainment expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Administrator."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and concur therein.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Was this bill increased over the bill as it left the House?

Mr. PRESTON. This bill is \$105,941,000 below the budget estimate. It is \$24,729,000 above the House figures. I may say that represents the amount of funds put in the bill for ship construction that was eliminated by the committee. We took a very heavy cut on ship construction in the House. This was a compromise figure on that item.

Mr. GROSS. One other question: Were there any supergrade employees provided in this bill?

Mr. PRESTON. There are none.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. BOW. Is it not true that under this report we are now \$29,584,000 under the Senate bill?

Mr. PRESTON. That is correct.

Mr. BOW. The conference came back with a saving of \$29,584,000?

Mr. PRESTON. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Although there has been a cut in ship construction money, it is the fact, is it not, that there has been allowed new construction of six cargo ships for American Export Lines and Moore-McCormack Lines?

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman is correct. Funds are provided for that purpose in the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

MRS. ANNA ELIZABETH DOHERTY—  
RETURN OF BILL BY THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

*To the House of Representatives:*

In compliance with the request contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein), I return herewith H. R. 1913 entitled "An act for the relief of Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Doherty."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 14, 1956.

#### **PROCEEDINGS DURING RECESS ORDERED PRINTED**

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings that took place during the recess of the House be inserted in the RECORD prior to action taken on the conference report just adopted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### **CALENDAR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20 AND JUNE 27, 1956**

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday on June 20 and June 27 may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### **ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY JUNE 18**

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### **HOSPITALIZATION AND CARE OF MENTALLY ILL OF ALASKA**

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6376) to provide for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill of Alaska, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the amendment of the Senate and ask for a conference with the Senate.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is the gentleman asking for a conference or to agree in the Senate amendment?

Mr. ENGLE. I am asking for a conference, following our understanding.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. This is the mental health bill for Alaska?

Mr. ENGLE. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from



California? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. O'BRIEN of New York, EDMONDSON, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Messrs. MILLER of Nebraska, and SAYLOR.

#### LIMITING THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Article 3 of the Constitution provides that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. Section 2 of article 3 provides that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States, to all cases of admiralty, to controversies which the United States shall be a party, to controversies of two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, and between citizens of different States.

The only original jurisdiction granted to the Supreme Court are those cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and counsels, and those in which a State shall be a party.

Section 2 of article 3 also contains language, however, which provides that the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact "with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

Thus the bill, if enacted into law, will carry out the constitutional power of the Congress to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

My bill recognizes the fact that after a decision, judgment, or decree of the Supreme Court has been in effect for 50 years or more it should be considered as well accepted law. And it may not thereafter be reviewed on appeal or otherwise except when Congress specifically passes an enabling act authorizing the precedent to be reviewed. This is simply a statutory extension of the well accepted doctrine of stare decisis and a recognition that the stability of our courts and their decisions, which have over a period of time attained the status of well accepted doctrine, shall not be disturbed.

And having limited the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the remainder of the bill reestablishes the long and honored decisions of the Supreme Court which have remained in effect for 50 years or more by providing that any decree, judgment, or decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States since January 1, 1954, which reverses, alters, or modifies a decision that has stood for 50 years or more shall be of no force and effect whatsoever.

The purpose of the proposed bill is to restore the faith of the American people in the stability of accepted law, and to surround the time-honored traditional decisions which have stood the test of time with the statutory protection to which they are entitled.

#### PRESCRIBING POLICY AND PROCEDURE IN CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS MADE BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight Friday to file a report on the bill (S. 1644) to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, Monday is Consent Calendar day, and also there will be four suspensions called up as follows:

S. 1749, adopting and authorizing the improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine.

S. 3076, to provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in the United States, and for periodic reports of the results thereof, and for other purposes.

H. R. 5257, to amend the act entitled "An act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids."

H. R. 9592, to amend section 403 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 so as to permit air carriers and foreign air carriers, subject to certain conditions, to grant reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion.

If a rule is granted, H. R. 4054, a bill having to do with agriculture, marketing facilities, and so forth of perishable food may be considered during the week. This bill may not necessarily be called up on Monday, but it will be placed on the calendar so it can be brought up some day next week.

Mr. Speaker, I may say that the Members may want to look into certain aspects of that bill. I imagine some Members might be interested in analyzing the provisions of that bill. I know I will.

Tuesday is Private Calendar day. Incidentally, I may say if there are any rollcall votes on Monday or Tuesday, they will take place on Wednesday, because Maine has its primary and Con-

necticut has its convention on Monday and Tuesday.

After call of bills on the Private Calendar and on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—but not necessarily in the following order—House Concurrent Resolution 244, creating joint committee for the unveiling of Commodore John Barry statue.

Also House Resolution 524, disapproving the sale of the alcohol butadiene manufacturing facility at Louisville, Ky.

H. R. 11544, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, if a rule is granted.

H. R. 7850, having to do with the Little Wood River reclamation project in Idaho, if a rule is granted. I do not know whether a rule has been granted or not, but I think one will be granted.

H. R. 11040, having to do with advance research and development programs. That is a bill that is on the program today but it will not be called up for consideration due to the request of the chairman of the committee by reason of a death in his family.

Then H. R. 11742, the Housing Act of 1956, if a rule is granted.

I may say that I noticed certain contempt proceedings in the papers have been voted by a committee. Whether or not the Committee on Un-American Activities will want those brought up next week I am unable to say, but if the chairman of that committee does want them to be brought up, I am announcing now that they will be called up for consideration, but not before Wednesday. They will be put on the program.

While I am unable to give in advance the information, much depends on the Rules Committee. However, I expect rules will be reported on all of the bills, although no rules have been reported up to the present time.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I notice that in the number of bills to which the gentleman called attention he did not refer to the postal rates adjustment bill. We have a rule on that already.

Mr. McCORMACK. To be perfectly frank with the gentleman, I deliberately refrained from programing that bill.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I just wondered why.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts did not program the bill and he does not intend to program it at the present time or in the foreseeable future unless forced to do so. I would regret very much if any Democratic members of the Committee on Rules would undertake to force the leadership to do it. If it is going to come, I hope it will come from the Republican side. After 7 legislative days a member of the Committee on Rules can call it up. Before doing that, I would expect him to confer with the leadership. If he did not, I would consider it very discourteous, to say the least.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It just seems to me that when a bill has been approved by a majority vote of the committee to which it is referred, and approved by the

Committee on Rules, it certainly ought to come to the floor.

Mr. McCORMACK. That does not necessarily follow. Sometimes there are exceptions to the rule. This is an exception, as far as I am concerned. The gentleman ought to be perfectly contented with my frank statement to him. There is no necessity of him drawing inferences.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I could not be contented.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not trying to content my friend on this bill. I am trying to tell him he ought to be contented with my frankness.

#### CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLA.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7471) to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the Board of Commissioners of St. Johns County, Fla., with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out "Board of Commissioners of St. Johns County, Fla.," and insert "city of St. Augustine, Fla., a municipal corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Florida."

Page 4, line 4, strike out "degrees" and insert "feet."

Page 5, strike out lines 7, 8, and 9, and insert:

"Sec. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section of this act shall be subject to the condition that the city of St. Augustine, Fla., pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, as consideration for the land conveyed, an amount equal to 50 percent of its fair market value as determined by independent appraisal, and the deed of conveyance shall reserve to the United States all mineral rights, including oil and gas, in the land so conveyed, and shall be subject to such other reservations, limitations, or conditions as may be determined to be necessary by the Secretary to protect the interests of the United States."

Page 5, strike out line 10 and insert:

"Sec. 3. The deed shall contain a covenant that no structure shall be erected on the land which will in any way adversely affect the operation of the Coast Guard facilities, and a covenant that the"

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., a municipal corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Florida."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### THE LATE JOHN J. EAGAN

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Speaker, I convey the sad news of the death of Mr. John J. Eagan, of Weehawken, N. J., my predecessor in this House, from the 14th Congressional District. Mr. Eagan passed away yesterday. He was one of Weehawken's most illustrious citizens. He served in this House from 1913 to 1921, inclusive, and thereafter from 1923 to 1925. During the course of his term he was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, was a devoted friend of President Woodrow Wilson, and joined with the President in the making of his historic reforms and also voting for World War I against imperialist Germany. At home he was beloved and regarded with affection by everyone. He was a successful businessman and had an honorable political career for over half a century. Over 62,000 men and women graduated from the Eagan Business School, which he founded.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Weehawken and the people of the 14th Congressional District will miss him. We are buoyed up in this hour of sorrow by the fact that he was a noble and great American, and we know that he has gone to his eternal reward. May he rest in peace.

#### SPECIAL ORDER POSTPONED

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted me for tomorrow afternoon may be postponed until next Thursday afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DEANE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### THE POSTAL RATE BILL

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked at the comments of the majority leader although I admired his frankness, in stating that the reason he is not scheduling the postal rate bill is because he does not believe in the bill.

I make these as a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service, which sat for 6 weeks listening to witnesses on both sides of the question. The committee approved the bill and it has been approved by the Committee on Rules. I regret and resent one-man gag rule, resulting in not permitting the House to debate this issue.

I think it is time that the people of the United States are made aware of the problems of the Post Office Department and the need for rate increases which are long overdue. I think when they understand the problem they will become aware of the fact that in order

to make the Post Office Department more efficient we are going to have to do something about rates. A \$500 million a year deficit in the Post Office Department is unthinkable and unforgivable. I think this Congress is derelict in its duties unless it faces the question head on. As far as I am concerned personally, I am perfectly willing to tell my constituents my stand on the question of postal rate increases. I am for them because I believe they are long overdue. We have added to our national deficit the \$4½ billion postal deficit since 1945. This is a matter that I think we should consider very carefully very soon.

It is significant to note that the Democratic chairman [Mr. MURRAY] of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee favors the rate increase as does the Democratic chairman of the Subcommittee on Post Office Appropriations [Mr. GARY]. The former Democratic Postmaster Generals of the United States, Mr. James Farley and Mr. Jess Donaldson, testified before our committee in behalf of this increase. Any one of these four men has forgotten more about the Post Office Department and its operations than the majority leader will ever know. This is a problem which faces the Democrats and Republicans alike and should be met on a completely nonpartisan basis. I regret very much that it appears that the majority leader is going to make this a political issue and delay an opportunity for Congress to work its will on this postal rate question. Each day that this matter is delayed it is costing the taxpayers an additional \$1 million.

#### WEMBLEY TIES ON FATHER'S DAY

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, as you know, next Sunday is Father's Day. Last year on the occasion of Father's Day I had the privilege of presenting to each Member of Congress, including the bachelor Members as well as the ladies, a necktie which was created by Wembley, of New Orleans, who is, of course, in my district and who is the largest manufacturer of neckwear in the world.

The Pulitzer brothers, Sam and Emanuel, the owners of Wembley, were so enthused over the reception which the Members gave their ties last year that they have again asked me this year, on the occasion of Father's Day, to distribute a tie to each Member of the Congress and the official staff. So this afternoon, either to your office, or tomorrow morning, there will be delivered a tie from Wembley, of New Orleans.

I hope you enjoy wearing it.

In connection with the distribution of these ties on Father's Day, Roll Call, which is the most informative news media on Capitol Hill, and which is accepted as the official organ of the Hill, had a very interesting story.



In it I can see the fine and delicate hand of Ann Corrick, who always does a fine job for Sidney Yudain's Roll Call.

Here is this year's story of Wembley ties:

#### HILL FATHERS WILL BE FIT TO BE TIED

It seems to be an American tradition to present the father of the family with a necktie on Father's Day.

Representative F. EDWARD HEBERT, of Louisiana, is seeing to it that President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, and all Members of the House and Senate will receive ties for Father's Day next Sunday.

He is sending out more than 1,000 neckties created by Wembley, of New Orleans, to the White House officials, all Members of Congress, and a selected list of congressional officials. The generosity of the Pulitzer brothers, owners of Wembley's, is limited, HEBERT explained, only by the limitation of supply.

President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon will get a dozen each of the Father's Day neckwear. House Speaker SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, will will get a dozen, too, even though he's a bachelor.

This is the second year HEBERT has taken upon himself to be the "tie daddy" of Capitol Hill. Last year his gifts drew hundreds of letters of appreciation from President Eisenhower and Congressmen.

The National Father's Day Committee says the purpose of Father's Day is to "inculcate citizenship into the young through the father of the home." It is hoped this high purpose will be maintained when Junior tries to borrow Pop's HEBERT Father's Day tie.

#### HON. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, THE OLDEST SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I take this occasion to announce to the House that on Sunday Rhode Island will chalk up on its historical pages another achievement, because on that day its senior Senator, the Honorable THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, will become the oldest man in point of age ever to serve in the United States Senate.

Senator GREEN is not only a great statesman, he is also a great humanitarian. On Sunday he will be 83 years 8 months and 15 days old. The person now holding the record for having served in the Senate at the most advanced age is Senator Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont, who was 83 years, 8 months, and 14 days old.

So, on next Sunday, in the Senate caucus room, Rhode Islanders in Washington and many from my home State will not only greet Senator GREEN, but pay him the tribute which he so justly deserves.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry it will not be possible for me to be there next Sunday, as I shall have to be away from Washington. But I should like to join in this fine tribute to the

senior Senator from Rhode Island, Senator GREEN.

Senator GREEN was the chairman of a delegation of which I was a member several years ago. We took a trip to Europe. There were 14 of us. Every one of us was incapacitated for at least one day during the whole day, except Senator GREEN. He showed a remarkable degree of physical endurance. Not only that, but he was charming at all times and thoughtfully considerate of all members of the delegation. Despite political differences on domestic issues and widely divergent viewpoints among the members of this delegation, I am sure we would be unanimous in our high appraisal of Senator GREEN as a charming man and delightful traveling companion as well as an able and hard-working chairman.

I am very happy that he has set this record in the Senate. May he enjoy many happy years.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORAND. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I join in the congratulations to Senator GREEN on his becoming the oldest man who has ever served in the Senate. But what is even more remarkable is that he is one of the youngest men who ever served in the Senate, in his physical vigor, his intellectual alertness, and the gentleness of his spirit.

Mr. FORAND. I thank the gentleman. What my colleague has just said confirms what I have been saying right along. He may be old in years but he is younger than most of us in spirit and in energy.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORAND. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCCORMACK. I am glad to join my friend from Rhode Island in the deserved compliments being paid to that distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island, Senator GREEN. I have known him for a number of years. I admire him very much. At his age, it is remarkable how indefatigable he is in performing his duties. He is more energetic than many men 40 years younger than he is. He is an inspiration to all of us. His contributions during his service to the Congress of the United States and to the best interests of our country have been outstanding.

Mr. FORAND. I thank the gentleman.

#### COMMUNISM UNDER THE GUISE OF CULTURAL FREEDOM — STRANGLING AMERICAN ART

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DEANE). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, when and if the time comes that the United States State Department capitulates to pressure organized in the brainwashing cells of Marxist minds conspiring against our form of government—that is the

day we will have lost the ideological battle against world socialism, the ultimate goal of the Communist conspiracy.

#### CULTURE REPLACES COMINTERN (COMMUNIST) (INTERNATIONAL)

The dictation of the terms of "peaceful coexistence" policy by the Soviet Union where assassination and murder replace free choice of leadership is unthinkable and most dangerous. The erasure of Stalin and the dissolving of the Comintern are covered by this Leninist maxim:

Communist morality is identical with the fight to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Well-publicized Soviet news releases reveal that culture is a major weapon that the Communist conspiracy has selected from its propaganda arsenal for use in non-Communist countries at this time.

#### RED SPEARHEADED CAMPAIGN ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Currently, cultural pilgrimages to the Red Mecca, as well as recent kidnappings, are gaining publicity in our press. David Burliuk, described by Soviet poet Mayakovsky as one of the "Bolsheviks of art" and eulogized by Communist Michael Gold in the Daily Worker as "the father of Russian futurism," has returned, according to the New York Herald Tribune of June 2, 1956, to Moscow as a "United States modernist painter" at the invitation of the Soviet Union of Writers, all expenses paid.

In line with the above, the leftwing culturalists have adapted their collective leadership into an all-out attack on the State Department's recent cancellation of the Sport in Art exhibition originally booked to be shown under its auspices in Australia during the Olympic Games in the fall.

In an effort to force a reversal of the State Department's position in the matter, all Red and left-wing publications have become boisterous in their attacks on the State Department, and all the forces of Marxism have been put into the play.

The break against them came in Dallas, where citizens arose in indignation. Though inside influences overruled the citizens, the incident encouraged the State Department to take action.

On this premise the leftist indignation has been aroused and mobilized, and one of the artists struck by the public indignation is being given wide favorable publicizing by the Red and general press—he is Leon Kroll. A leading daily in our Nation's Capital devoted a quarter of a page to Kroll. He denied all allegations of subversivism.

Is it culture to promote a propaganda division in behalf of the Soviet Government? Kroll has served as Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and has promoted its propaganda art division. This is on the Department of Justice's list of Communist organizations.

Is it culture to openly defend the Hollywood 10 convicted for contempt of Congress?

Is it culture to take a prominent part in the Soviet's propaganda scheme, the

Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, which our State Department—Secretary Acheson—labeled “a Moscow propaganda vehicle”?

They go further, and I could if Mr. Kroll insists.

Yet Kroll holds the distinction of being president of the United States Committee of the International Association of Plastic Arts sponsored by UNESCO which the State Department promotes and finances.

It is my suggestion that the House Committee on Un-American Activities hold a full-scale investigation in Communist control in the great field of American art, which it has increasingly and ruthlessly dominated until it is a menace and a monopoly detrimental to our American artists and to our culture.

The Red, pro-Communist professional is of great value to the Communist conspiracy. It never gives up and is always devising new ways of accomplishing its end. Let Americans be on guard against all phases of this sinister ideology which threatens to undermine and destroy our form of government.

Through these Red artists and allied professionals it knows it can even infiltrate into the United States Government. Therefore, it is understandable why such an intense effort is being made at this present time to protect and build up the reputations of artists and so-called artists with Communist and Communist-front associations.

#### AMERICAN ARTISTS CONGRESS AND LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS INITIATE RED ART MONOPOLY

Picasso is rated an esthetic hoax, a charlatan and a fraud by artists of note. He calls himself a Communist and describes his distorted art spasms as “Communist painting.” But to the regimented, brainwashed artists-in-uniform of the Red art brigade, he is a symbol of the power of organized Communist propaganda.

These remarks are attributed to him in 1935 and taken down by Christian Zervos:

There ought to be an absolute dictatorship—a dictatorship of painters—a dictatorship of one painter—to suppress all those who have betrayed us, to suppress the cheaters, to suppress the tricks, to suppress mannerisms, to suppress charm, to suppress history.

In December of 1937 a message and greeting from Picasso was relayed by transatlantic telephone to the faithful at the Second American Artists Congress in session at Carnegie Hall, New York. This was fit and proper for this organization has been officially cited as a Communist created and controlled organization.

The first American Artists Congress was held in New York City February 14, 15, and 16, 1936. Unless one takes into account the subversive and sinister affiliations of this organization, one cannot fully understand the ruthlessness of the Marxist domination that loyal American artists have been fighting for two decades without being conscious of the identity or nature of their well-hidden enemy.

After a year of planned effort this American Artists Congress emerged as a

sister congress of the League of American Writers termed “Communist and subversive” by Attorney General Tom Clark. Both were affiliates of the International Union of Revolutionary Artists and Writers with headquarters in the Soviet Union.

The planners of this un-American conclave were the late George Ault, Arnold Blanch, Henry Billings, Peter Blume, Maurice Becker, Nicolai Cickovsky, Aaron Douglas, Stuart Davis, Adolph Dehn, William Gropper, Hugo Gellert, Harry Gottlieb, Minna Harkavy, Eltaro Ishigaki, Jerome Klein, Louis Lozowick, the late Jan Matulka, Sid Scharf, William Seigel, the late Niles Spencer, Harry Sternberg, and Moses Soyer, and they worked in close connection with IWO brother, Herman Baron of the Red ACA Gallery in New York.

The out-and-out Communist nature of this congress, its main purposes, of seizing the machinery of the American art world—museums, galleries, art associations, and so forth, the establishment of socialized art—and the use of art to transform the world to the pattern of Karl Marx is boldly reported in its book on the congress.

The League of American Writers composed of hundreds of writers even more insolent in their revolutionary stand than their artist comrades, pledged themselves to promote by critical evaluation their pro-Red comrades of the other arts, and to use their literary work to promote policies in accordance with the Soviet world conspiracy.

Waldo Frank was elected chairman of the league whose signers included Earl Browder, Alexander Trachtenberg, Robert Coates, Lewis Mumford, M. J. Olgin, Louis Lozowick, Lincoln Kirstein, and Michael Gold.

Malcolm Cowley, now heading the Communist front, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, addressed the first convention of the literary disciples of Marx and Lenin on this topic: “What the Revolutionary Movement Can Do For a Writer.”

One of the many foreign Communists who were members of the honorary presiding Committee of the League of American Writers was the Soviet writer, Sergei Tretiakov, who has described so-called modern art as “clever” because “it makes people stupid very cleverly.”

The four artists in this recent Dallas affair, Leon Kroll, Kasuo Kunyoshi, William Zorach and Ben Shahn, were all members of the Red American Artist Congress.

The first name listed on the “call” of the Congress is Berenice Abbott, photographer—the last, William Zorach, who joined with their radical cohorts to agitate and organize for their Red objective—a permanent Federal arts program.

Twelve years later, in 1948, the names of Berenice Abbott and William Zorach are again on a list of sponsors of a pro-Soviet organization—the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions—still agitating for an art bill similar to the Socialist setup for artists in the Soviet Union. Milton Avery, Robert Cronbach, Lyonel Feininger, Rockwell Kent, Marion Greenwood,

Ruth Reeves, Ben Shahn, Byron Browne, and Russell Twigg are a few of the other supporters of this platform for artists of this Communist front. They threw their political support to the Progressive Party this time. Most of this crowd were in the Red Art Congress, and the majority are members of Artists Equity, their latest agitation vehicle.

#### LEGISLATION NOW BEFORE CONGRESS

Now I come to the present, 1956. Bills are before both Houses of this Congress for establishing a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts. This is in principle the demand for Federal subsidy that was urged by the leftists of President Truman, who turned it down. Although the sister professions are included in this bill, it was originally hatched in 1948 by Lloyd Goodrich, of the Whitney Museum of American Art, and has been steadfastly supported by the Red-dominated Artists Equity Association.

Goodrich's brain child, the National Council on the Arts and Government, is located at 22 West 54th Street, New York City, which is the address of the Whitney Museum. Ten of the thirty-three members of this council are active in the art world. They are Rene d'Harnoncourt, Museum of Modern Art; Lloyd Goodrich, Leon Kroll, Jonathan Marshall, Art Digest; Grace M. Morley, San Francisco Museum; George L. K. Morris; Ruth Reeves; Theodore J. Roszak; Harold Weston; and William Zorach. These all may safely be said to be supporters of the leftist art movement in this country. Please note that this council includes Kroll and Zorach of the Dallas affair.

The first name listed as a member of this council is the Red fronter, Berenice Abbott, and the last, William Zorach, supporter of Communist and Communist-front organizations. After 20 years, here are the two pro-Red members of the American Artists Congress together again in their untiring effort to use culture as a wedge to put across socialism in art.

This is the reason for the big cry for cultural freedom. This is the use in the Communist conspiracy of artists to help make this Government over into the image of the U. S. S. R. Here is the answer to the bleeding heart campaign for Kroll, Zorach, and Shahn, whose Red-made reputations are of political value to anti-American, pro-Soviet forces in this country.

The Communist Daily Worker has gone on record supporting one of these bills, the Lehman bill, S. 3419. In its issue of April 13, 1956, in a full page devoted to this legislation, it states:

That bill . . . deserves the support of every American who wants to see our culture flourish and become great again. . . . We are printing below portions of the National Council's document and urge that it be talked up.

When the official Communist organ, the Daily Worker, wants legislation talked up, I want it talked down.

#### REDS TRY AGAIN

In 1946 an exhibition loaded with works by pro-Communist artists was sent to Europe by our State Department. This misrepresentative exhibition was recalled by Secretary Marshall. It was



a costly venture to the American taxpayer.

Another American exhibition is now being circulated in France at the expense of the French Government. The United States Committee for the International Association of Plastic Arts, sponsored by UNESCO, nominated the jury of selection.

According to the Red-dominated Artists Equity Association's Newsletter of March 1956, the "costs of organizing the exhibition at this end are being raised by the United States Information Agency and private individuals."

Here again are United States funds from the State Department being used for organizing an exhibition which includes such notorious Red and pro-Red artists as Paul Burlin, Philip Evergood, Leon Kroll, Sidney Laufman, I. Rice Periera, Ad Reinhardt, Rapheal Soyer and Ben Zion, all sponsors of the pro-Soviet propaganda vehicle, The Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace. Let us put a stop once and for all to this device of including such flagrant Communist-fronters in exhibitions our Government finances in any way.

Gregorio Prestopino, Byron Browne, Stuart Davis, Arnold Blanch, Isabel Bishop, Joseph Solman are some of the other Red-fronters included. Twenty-two of the so-called artists in this show were included in the 1946 exhibition recalled by Secretary Marshall.

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS STILL IN THE RED

The president of the United States Committee of the International Association of Plastic Arts is Leon Kroll, conservative painter, who has passed muster with crusading modernist critics of the left.

He is the type responsible for the National Institute of Arts and Letters, formerly a respected honor society now infiltrated by brainwashed Marxists, being officially listed by this Government as "a Communist front for artists, writers and musicians." Significantly, the institute is headed by Malcolm Cowley, advocate of packaged thinking in literary work, witness for Alger Hiss in his treason trial, with a shocking list of Communist affiliations.

Let us see how these pro-Red culturalists boost one another. Ben Shahn, of the Dallas "Sport in Art" exhibition, a Red supporter of deep crimson hue, has just been given the dubious distinction of being elected a member of this Communist front. Kroll is chairman of the committee on art of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the other booster of Communist causes, William Zorach, is its vice president.

Just last month this institute awarded grants of \$1,000 to Philip Evergood, now editor of the Communist publication, Masses and Mainstream, and to "brother" Chaim Gross, a member of the Communist International Workers Order, the Red insurance company ordered dissolved by the State of New York. It would take me at least a half hour to read the House Committee on Un-American Activities Red citations on these six individuals just mentioned as members and award winners of the once great National Institute of Arts and Letters.

The disgrace and degradation of this organization by Red infiltration should be a warning to other tax-free organizations bearing the word "National" in their titles.

The United States Committee of the International Association of Plastic Arts has bestowed the title "Liaison" on Henry Billings. Billings has been active for 20 years in radical art organizations. He was an initiator of the American Artists Congress of 1936 which this Government has cited as a "Communist created and controlled organization." Billings' talent as an organizer, his knowledge of art organizations, his influence in certain sections of the slick-magazine press, have been very useful to the Red art periphery.

#### ARTISTS EQUITY ASSOCIATION RED-DOMINATED

Henry Billings and Leon Kroll are honorary presidents of the Red-dominated Artists Equity Association, of 9 East 45th Street, New York City, an organization in which the hard core of Communist and Communist-front artists are gathered. In the 1955 Cumulative Index to Publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 20 present officers and directors at large of Artists Equity Association are listed. Among them I find Ben Shahn, Ruth Reeves, Maurice Becker, Nicolai Cikovsky, Robert Gwathmey, Stuyvesant Van Veen, Lena Gurr, Jack Levine, Joseph Hirsh, Hudson Walker, Lincoln Rothschild, Jacob Lawrence, and Minna Harkavy, one of its present vice presidents.

#### MODERN ART AND MURDER

This woman, Minna Harkavy, a modern art sculptress, is given a good deal of anonymous space in a book, The Whole of Their Lives, by Benjamin Gitlow, a man who has risked his life and fortune to help expose the Communist conspiracy. This fearless ex-Red has in the past held every important Communist Party post in this country, including the office of general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and a member of the presidium of the world Communist movement. I quote from Mr. Gitlow's book:

An affair with a Communist sculptress, whose reputation was well established in the art world, brought (Carlo) Tresca (Italian anarchist) in contact with the OGPU \* \* \*. Her wealthy husband was a Communist zealot \* \* \*. And, in addition, she was having a love affair with Olgin, one of the top leaders of the Communist Party in New York \* \* \*. Both lived under the one studio roof \* \* \*. The OGPU agents often visited the studio. Carlo met them and became enmeshed in their works.

On January 11, 1943, Carlo Tresca was assassinated on the street in New York. To quote again from Gitlow:

He dared to buck the OGPU.

Moissaye Joseph Olgin, according to Walter S. Steele, editor of National Republic magazine, Washington, D. C., in his testimony before the McCormack-Dickstein committee in 1934, was at the time a top agent of the Soviet and American Communists in the United States of America. He, according to Mr. Steele, was secretly selected to outline the master plan for seizure of the United States Government, which plan was exposed in detail by Mr. Steele.

A modern monstrosity by this woman was awarded first prize of \$3,500 by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in its exhibition American Sculpture, 1951. This exhibition, which was engineered by the Red-dominated Artists Equity Association, was applauded and upheld by Lloyd Goodrich, assistant director of Whitney Museum of American Art, as representative of our sculpture. That is understandable from a man who publicly complained in 1951 that a Federal art project was being stymied because of "secondary issues, such as, is this or that artist subversive, or does he paint subversively, or does he belong to certain groups."

#### TWO RED FRONTIERS AWARDED BALLYHOOD U. N. ART COMPETITION

An item in the New York Times, January 17, 1954, states:

Through the inspiration of Artists Equity Association, a nationwide movement among museum directors, art patrons, and collectors to place contemporary American art in the United Nations headquarters has resulted in the birth of an organization for this purpose to be known as the National Council for United States Art, Inc.

Under this high-sounding name we should expect this Nation to be well represented on the walls of the United Nations building.

But what will deface the walls and go in the grounds as representative United States art if the council's grandiose plans receive sufficient financial support from the public and if the juries' choices are accepted?

Abstract and social protest mural work by two veteran supporters of Communist and Communist-front causes, Stuart Davis and Jacob Lawrence, secretary of Artists Equity Association, and a sculpture by another Artists Equity member.

The roots of Stuart Davis are deep in subversive movements and time does not permit of a detailed account of his Red activities, but let us look at the shameful record of the secretary of Artists Equity Association, Jacob Lawrence, as compiled by the Un-American Activities Committee.

#### JACOB LAWRENCE

This is by no means complete as time does not permit a full reading of the committee's report. I quote in part:

The Daily Worker of March 15, 1947 (p. 5), reported that Lawrence signed a protest against the ban on the Communist Party.

He was listed as a sponsor of the arts, sciences, and professions for May Day in the Daily Worker of April 30, 1948 (p. 5).

Jacob Lawrence was honored at the New Masses awards dinner as reported in the Daily Worker, January 7, 1946 (p. 11).

He has contributed to Masses and Mainstream February 1949, and the Worker of January 23, 1949 (p. 5).

These are all Communist publications. Jacob Lawrence illustrated the book One Way Ticket written by Langston Hughes. (The Worker, February 13, 1949.)

Lawrence signed a letter upholding the right of V. J. Jerome to publish his pamphlet, Let Us Grasp the Weapon of Culture, cited an overt act in the Smith Act indictment of Jerome, as shown in Masses and Mainstream May 1952 (p. 27).

It is outrageous that an organization which elects a Red of this deep hue to the sensitive post of secretary should have

the audacity to attempt to influence legislation in this Congress as the Artist Equity Association has done.

Kroll and Zorach served on the juries that judged this peculiar competition. Lloyd Goodrich was on the technical committee.

#### RED ART BRIGADE INVADERS WASHINGTON

Right here in the city of Washington this Red-dominated Artist Equity Association is recruiting artists into its organization.

In January of this year a member of my staff attended a recruiting meeting of this outfit held in our Corcoran Museum. On the platform was its national membership committee chairman, Anthony Toney.

Who is this Toney? I will tell you in condensed form from the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

The Daily Worker of August 24, 1950 (p. 3), listed Anthony Toney, artist, as a signer of a statement urging bail for Communist leaders.

Anthony Toney, according to the Daily Worker, April 9, 1953 (p. 7), was one of the sponsors of the Second Veterans' Art Show of the American Veterans for Peace, New York City, a Communist front.

Anthony Toney was an illustrator for Masses and Mainstream, Communist cultural magazine.

According to the Daily Worker of November 10, 1952 (p. 3), Anthony Toney, artist, signed brief urging a new trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

A list of persons who served in the Loyalist Army in Spain, 1936-39, named one Anthony Toney, Gloversville, N. Y., as a member of the Veterans of the International Brigade. The House Committee on Un-American Activities cited this Red brigade, as follows: "The Communist Party was active in recruiting American boys for the so-called Abraham Lincoln Brigade in behalf of Loyalist Spain. Earl Browder boasted that 60 percent of the brigade was composed of Communist Party members."

Now, this individual, Anthony Toney, is busy recruiting American artists into Artists Equity Association, the organization which has campaigned for years, along with Lloyd Goodrich, of the Whitney Museum, for legislation that would put the American artists into a cultural straitjacket similar in design to the one worn by Soviet artists.

The Communist Party has given its cultural directive in a publication entitled "Let Us Grasp the Weapon of Culture." Indirectly leading the fight from his cell in the Federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., is its author, V. J. Jerome, educational director of the Communist Party, and member of its central committee. He is serving his term after being convicted under the Smith Act of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of this Government by force and violence.

#### RED BLUEPRINT

I will let Jerome explain this blueprint by quoting from his treasonable tract, Let Us Grasp the Weapon of Culture.

He says:

Cultural activity is an essential phase of the (Communist) party's general ideological work, and as such is interconnected with the party's struggles in the economic and political spheres. \* \* \* Therefore the question

arises of establishing leading bodies in this field—commissions, committees, etc., and assignments of leading comrades on National, State, county, and section levels \* \* \*. We must go forward to the people with the message of peace, of freedom, of Socialist humanism.

Here is the Red directive to use art to infiltrate, to organize, to rally sympathy, and to do it as Socialist humanists under the banners of peace and freedom as the entering wedge to a nationwide WPA of art to be eventually under the control of infiltrated art groups.

#### CHANGEOVER

Anticipating the conviction of the top Communist leaders being tried by Judge Medina, Paul Robeson declared in March 1949 that Marxism is "a cultural philosophy."

This changing of masks from politics to culture was given vast publicity by the Red-staged Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York, March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, under the auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

Supporters of the political-cultural activities of the Communist conspiracy who sponsored this turnabout include in the field of art Berenice Abbott, photographer; Aaron Bohrod; Paul Burlin; David Burliuk; Nicolai Cikovsky; Robert Coates, art critic; the late Jo Davidson; Adolph Dehn; Stuart Edie; Philip Evergood; Vincent Glinsky; Harry Gottlieb; William Gropper; Robert Gwathmey; Minna Harkavy; Joseph Hirsch; Alfonso Ianelli; Rockwell Kent; Leon Kroll; Sidney Laufman; Jack Levine; Elizabeth McCausland, art critic; Elizabeth Olds; I. Rice Periera; Anton Refregier; Ad Reinhardt; Ben Shahn; Mitchell Siporin; the late John Sloan; Raphael Soyer; Paul Strand, photographer; Max Weber; and Ben Zion.

What did the wheelhorses of the Communist conspiracy do concerning the dilemma facing them, these artists and their other professional comrades whose so-called political associations were soon to be unmasked as treason by this Government?

They passed resolutions in which they said:

We solemnly declare that no official, high or petty, has the right to decree what is orthodox in opinion or association, or penalize those whose beliefs or activities are unsatisfactory to Government inquisitors.

They further state they intend to hide behind the Constitution and its Bill of Rights in their determination to continue their efforts toward the destruction of the form of government of this Republic. They boldly state:

We are determined to maintain the Bill of Rights as a charter of cultural freedom.

#### JEROME CALLS FOR BROAD UNITED FRONT TO PROTECT RED PROFESSIONALS

Needing the immunity the American people give to creative artists, the Communist Jerome points out the "Manifestations of Resistance" to exposure of this Red racket in these words:

Against the Fascist blacklist and censorship campaign \* \* \* there is gathering resentment which can be organized into a storm of protest. \* \* \* Statements \* \* \* branded the censorship of content and the

blacklisting of artists for their political opinions as practices smacking of Hitlerism. \* \* \* The National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (ASP) has not only condemned these attacks, but has shown their close tieup with the attempt to silence the voices of peace. These protests can be consolidated into a broad united-front movement for cultural freedom.

There we have the concrete plan. A broad united-front movement ostensibly designed to protect the freedom of culture, but actually organized to protect Communist professionals and those who have rallied to the defense of the Communist Party and who have supported its fronts of subversive operation.

Jerome wants "no concessions to Red-baiting," as he terms exposure. He says:

This imposes on Communists and all progressives the duty to warn against this trap and to point out the inseparable connection between the attacks on the citizenship of Communists and the rights of all Americans.

#### SUPPORTERS OF COMMUNISM ARE ENDANGERING FREEDOM

I quote from the Communist Control Act of 1954:

Findings of fact, section 2: The Congress hereby finds and declares that the Communist Party of the United States, although purportedly a political party, is in fact an instrumentality of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States. It constitutes an authoritarian dictatorship within a republic, demanding for itself the rights and privileges accorded to political parties, but denying to all others the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. \* \* \* The policies and the programs of the Communist Party are secretly prescribed for it by the foreign leaders of the world Communist movement.

#### DALLAS, TEX., CITIZENS ABUSED FOR REFUSING TO FOLLOW RED CULTURAL BLUEPRINT

Alert and well-informed citizens of Dallas, Tex., including those in the Public Affairs Luncheon Club, noted art organizations, veterans organizations, and patriotic societies joined forces in the Dallas County Patriotic Council to protest the showing of an exhibition called Sport in Art, at the Dallas Museum, March 25 to April 20, 1956.

They objected to the showing in a museum partly supported by public funds of work by William Zorach, Kroll, the late Kunyoshi, and Ben Shahn, all four having records of Communist and Communist-front associations, who were included in the exhibition. They overlooked Antonio Frasconi, Communist Daily Worker favorite, and artists for the Communist publication, Masses and Mainstream, as well as several other Red fronters.

Sports Illustrated, of Time, Inc., was the originator and sponsor of the art show which was arranged and circulated for it by the American Federation of Art. Neiman-Marcus was the cosponsor of the exhibit in Dallas.

Originally the final showing of this exhibition was to be sponsored by the United States Information Agency of the State Department in Australia during the Olympic Games in the fall of 1956.

This was exploited by the so-called liberal press and may have had some bearing on the refusal of the trustees of the Dallas Museum to heed the protest of the Dallas County Patriotic Council.



DOES SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, OF TIME, INC., USE RUSE TO CLEAR KROLL, SHAHN, KUNYIOSHI, AND ZORACH?

A misleading statement issued by the board of trustees and signed by Jerome Crossman, Gerald Mann, and Waldo Stewart and given wide circulation in Dallas and New York attempts to clear the four exhibitors of any and all Communist and Communist-front associations.

The method employed by the Dallas Museum to whitewash these Red fronters should be of interest to every Member of this House and should be brought to the attention of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Dallas Museum wired Harry Phillips of Sports Illustrated, sponsor of the show, requesting specific information regarding the four artists. Mr. Phillips replied:

The Subversive Activities Control Board has a huge file listing almost everyone mentioned in its lengthy hearing on the Communist Party in the United States—a hearing that lasted 15 months and totaled some 5 million words of testimony. None of the artists is listed in the file.

Similarly, none of the artists has ever been identified as a Communist before the House Un-American Activities Committee, nor have any of them appeared as witnesses before it.

Instead of checking with the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Mr. Phillips turned to the Subversive Activities Control Board, an independent agency of the executive branch of the Government, which was not equipped to supply Communist or Communist-front records of Kroll, Kunyioshi, Shahn, or Zorach.

This fact was brought out in a letter dated February 13, 1956, addressed to Mr. John W. Mayo, of the Dallas County Patriotic Council, and signed by Charles C. Wise, Jr., executive secretary of the Subversive Activities Control Board, from which I quote in part:

The Subversive Activities Control Board is an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government whose sole function is the conduct of formal hearings based upon petitions brought by the Attorney General against organizations which he alleges are Communist action, Communist front, or Communist infiltrated.

It is true that the four artists named in the second paragraph of your letter are not listed in our file of persons referred to in the Communist Party hearings. However, this fact has as little significance in establishing whether or not they have Communist Party or Communist-front affiliations as it would have in establishing their artistic competence or lack of it. Our file does not in any sense purport to be an attempt to list all persons active in Communist organizations.

It is an outrage that the loyal citizens of Dallas in the Dallas County Patriotic Council should be subject to nationwide vituperation and ridicule as a result of a valueless, so-called clearance initiating from Sports Illustrated, of Time, Inc. And, furthermore, I believe most editors in our press know that to date no special hearings have been held by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on the subject of Communist infiltration of art. However, the lengthy records in the committee's files on Kroll, Shahn, and Zorach and, to a lesser degree,

Kunyioshi, bear witness to the support these individuals have given to Communist and Communist-front causes.

Here is a local situation that by clever manipulation is being made a cause célèbre around which the Reds can rally public attention.

#### NEW YORK TIMES AND DAILY WORKER BOOST SAME LINE

Let us see the subsequent steps in this fast-growing united front cultural movement called for by Jerome to protect Red professionals.

In the New York Times of February 12, 1956, Aline B. Saarinen, publicist for so-called modern art, writes an article entitled "Art Storm Breaks on Dallas" in which the enlightened citizens of Dallas are termed "vigilantes" and in which she attempts to insert the racial issue—a typical leftist device.

So well worded for the purposes of Red propaganda was the Saarinen article that the editor of the Communist Daily Worker, in the February 15 issue, digested parts of Mrs. Saarinen's article in an editorial called "Defending the Arts."

On February 19, 1956, the misleading statement of the Dallas Museum was given complete coverage on the art page of the New York Times.

In the New York Times of May 21, 1956, a belated tear-jerking story appears on William Zorach, one of the exhibitors in the Dallas Museum. I shall discuss this inaccurate whitewash later.

On the 26th of May 1956, weeks after the USIA had informed Sports Illustrated of its reversed decision, the New York Times gives front-page attention to the episode.

The following day an editorial which was factually incorrect appeared in the New York Times called "Art in the Heart of Texas."

This editorial ignores the real issue brought forth by the Dallas County Patriotic Council which is the continued monopoly of American art by Reds and Red fronters, and its danger to our culture and society.

Col. Alvin M. Owsley, of the Dallas Council, states:

It is one of the basic premises of Communist doctrine that art can and should be used in the constant process of attempting to brainwash and create public attitudes that are soft toward communism.

The gentleman from Texas and the alert citizens of Dallas are better informed concerning the Communist conspiracy and its directive "Let Us Grasp the Weapon of Culture" than certain writers in the press.

#### MODERN ART PUBLICIST UP TO OLD TRICKS

Emily Genauer, modern art publicist on the New York Herald Tribune, is an old hand at ridicule, distortion, and defense of the left culture bund. She enters the Dallas controversy armed with a new weapon—insinuation. She infers that the Dallas County Patriotic Council has been duped by academic artists omitted, as she admits, "from most museums and other shows." The fact that both the public and loyal American artists abhor communism and its abuse of art to the detriment of the culture of this Nation is ignored by Miss Genauer in her article of June 3, 1956.

Referring to the State Department exhibition of 1946 and its withdrawal due to predominance of Reds and fellow travelers, she says, "a charge, incidentally, no one was ever given a chance to disprove."

William Gropper was given the chance before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and answered by hiding behind the fifth amendment.

Miss Genauer boldly uses what she claims are direct quotations from me. It might interest the editors of the Herald Tribune to know that these garbled, puerile-sounding statements attributed to me are, in fact, the twisted distortions of Miss Genauer's confused thinking as I brought out in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 13, 1949.

The American Federation of Art, 1083 Fifth Avenue, New York, is described by Miss Genauer as highly respectable, a description used frequently in this Dallas affair.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ART

Information sent me from the USIA reveals that at least \$53,350 has been paid the American Federation of Art in a period of 3½ years to arrange exhibitions sent abroad for this Government.

It is pertinent to examine this organization since it describes itself as a non-profit, educational institution and is influential in establishing cultural standards.

The American Federation of Art has taken a stand and issued a resolution that entitles them to membership in the broad united front cultural movement important to the Communist conspiracy in its determination to continue its strangle hold on United States art.

At the AFA convention, October 1953, Francis Brennan, art adviser to Time, Inc., states:

We can buy the artifacts all right, but where is that great unified critical body that will rise up in civilized outrage against the injustice of discharging either an artist or a clerk for some minor youthful adherence to a now unpopular political alignment?

This is fuzzy-headed advice both for Time, Inc., and the American Federation of Art.

Communism is not politics and Brennan should know that most of the Red artists have been faithful supporters of and faithfully supported by the Communist conspiracy for extensive periods. Some such as Zorach, Burliuk, Gropper, Sloan, Shahn, Becker, Dehn, Refregier, and Kent, and scores of others, have supported Communist and Communist-front organizations for decades.

#### AEA PLUS AFA EQUALS MONOPOLY

On the board of trustees of the American Federation of Art, I find Red-dominated Artists Equity represented by Henry Billings, an initiator of the Communist American Artists Congress, and Hudson D. Walker, director of Artists Equity Fund, Inc., and former president of this same American Federation of Art.

Walker describes himself as an art specialist. For years Walker was a director of the subversive and Communist National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., and the treasurer of its art committee. As a dealer in Boston and New York, Walker has promoted the

leftist radical artists. Associating with Herman Baron, director of the Red art clearing house for radicals, they jointly sponsored the Communist front, United American Artists.

#### RED PAINTINGS FOR PEANUTS

The Red ACA Gallery at 61-63 East 57th Street in New York is run by Herman Baron, member of the Communist International Workers Order, and in whose gallery the American Artists Congress was organized. For over 20 years the ACA Gallery has been the headquarters for art auctions, sales, and benefits for Communist Party publications, organizations, and causes.

Usually the artists and Communist cause divide the sales price equally. Thus the artist helps the Communist Party and the party helps the artist. Baron brags "that many important collectors of contemporary art have had their start there."

These paintings auctioned or sold for Communist causes are cheap. If any of this so-called art collected by this manner, that is, to support the Communist conspiracy, has been resold at inflated prices to our museums, it too is a field for investigation.

Elizabeth McCausland, Red art publicist, has pamphleteered for the ACA Gallery. Her brochure on Picasso is a typical publication of that organization. Miss McCausland also writes for the American Federation of Art. She wrote a "Selected Bibliography on American Art," for its publication *Who's Who in American Art*, 1947.

She is one of the sinister group of literary sneaks who joined the subversive League of American Writers, and therefore did a good job of Marxist cultural evaluation on our art history by including Zorach, Rockwell Kent, Stuart Davis, Philip Evergood, William Gropper, Moses Soyer, and Max Weber as being part of the historical stream of great American artists.

The American Federation of Art is not performing as an educational institution if it permits notorious Red publicists intent on brainwashing and propaganda to evaluate our culture.

Exhibitions sent abroad by our Government as representative of American art must fulfill that purpose. Imposed downgraded standards of evaluation to include what so-called art experts call leading tendencies in American art permit the many subdivisions of the Red contortionists to hold predominance in many art exhibitions. This should not be permitted in our Government-financed shows.

#### MORE AEA INFLUENCE

Hudson Walker is the grandson of the founder of the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, whose present director, H. Harvard Arnason, is a trustee of the American Federation of Art. According to the *Art Digest* of July 1, 1943, the Walker Art Center was reorganized with community and WPA help. Attesting the strength of Red-dominated Artists Equity's influence on the board of trustees of the American Federation of Art is the fact that its trustee, Daniel S. Defenbacher, assistant to the National Director of the WPA, 1936 to 1939, was director

of the Walker Art Center from 1939 to 1951. His wife, Louise Walker Defenbacher, was a curator of this same art center.

The Artists Equity Fund, Inc., for art promotion, which Walker heads is sponsored by the following trustees of the American Federation of Art, Alfred H. Barr, D. S. Defenbacher, Paul S. Harris, Rene d'Harnoncourt, Bartlett H. Hayes, William M. Milliken, and Charles Nagel, Jr.

#### AFA PROTECTS WORK OF NOTORIOUS RED PROPAGANDIST

The pro-Soviet National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, initiator of protests designed to protect Red professionals, was very active in mobilizing the broad united front movement into action to defend the mural work by Anton Refregier.

V. J. Jerome, educational director of the Communist Party, says of this organization:

This movement for independent progressive expression in the arts is not limited to New York \* \* \* it extends to San Francisco.

The shocking Red record of Anton Refregier is indicative of a career of a radical made under and with the influence of the Communist Party. He taught the technique of infusing Communist propaganda into works of so-called art in the early thirties at the Communist John Reed Club. The defense of the Soviet Union was of prime importance to the members of this Communist organization.

In fact, Refregier for over 25 years has repaid the Communist conspiracy for his Red-made career by continually supporting causes against the recognized interest of the United States in international situations, against the decisions of our courts, the laws of our land and the safety of our people. He is a supporter of the committee to defend V. J. Jerome, and demanded clemency for the Rosenbergs, convicted spys.

In 1941 Refregier got the contract to do murals in the Rincon Annex Post Office in San Francisco.

The citizens of San Francisco who would not under any circumstance permit their children to attend the Communist California Labor School at 216 Market Street in San Francisco, cited by Attorney General Clark as a subversive and Communist organization, are forced in the name of "cultural freedom" to let their children be the victims of pictorial brainwashing, taste-degrading art attempts by Anton Refregier, who served in 1947 on the faculty of this same Communist school.

An idea of the Communist code of ethics may be judged by the fact that Victor Arnautoff, also on the faculty of the Red California Labor School, and Arnold Blanch, another Red fronter, served as bestowers of this contract on Refregier. Being 2 of the 3 artist jurors they selected their comrade as the one artist well able to give a Marxist interpretation of California's history.

In May of 1953 hearings were held before the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House Committee on Public Works to pass on a House Joint Resolution 211, introduced

by Congressman SCUDDER, of California, to remove these offensive works by this acknowledged propagandist for communism, Anton Refregier, from the walls of this United States post office.

Indignant citizens, patriotic societies, veterans' organizations and better known artists of California in the Society of Western Artists condemned them as displeasing, derogatory to the history of California and as esthetically poor.

Now who sprang to the defense of this Russian-firster, Refregier, who received this mural contract through a loaded jury?

Let me mention first that Communist Jerome's pet Communist front, the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, was there whipping up a storm of protest according to his directive.

Edward Biberman, brother of the notorious Communist-fronter Herbert J. Biberman.

Stanley Marcus, merchant of Dallas, a trustee of the American Federation of Art.

Jerry Bywaters, director of the Dallas Museum.

Red-dominated Artists Equity Association.

Alfred H. Barr, Jr., and Rene d'Harnoncourt, of the Museum of Modern Art, who have probably wasted more capitalists' dollars on works by Communist artists than any other institution in this Nation. Real Communists should not believe in angels, but they must put a lot of trust in Barr and d'Harnoncourt.

Grace L. McCann Morley, hostess to Red-dominated Artists Equity Association.

Hudson D. Walker backed up with a letter from Julian Huxley, British left-winger, which had to be struck from the record.

John Hay Whitney, of the Museum of Modern Art, who telegraphs that it is an act of vandalism to remove the murals.

What about the "dadaists" in the collection of the Museum of Modern Art, who consciously set out on a course of systematic destruction of art, culture, and Western society? And what of the Communist surrealists movement which, according to their spokesman, Herbert Read, "had taken upon itself the duty of destroying the esthetic and moral conventions of contemporary bourgeois civilization"?

A big proportion of so-called modern art is organized international vandalism in the true sense of the word.

The so-called critics are international, too, now. Just the American section of their outfit sent their support to Refregier. It included Robert Coates and Elizabeth McCausland, of the Communist League of American Writers, and James Johnson Sweeney, of the Red American Artists Congress.

Lloyd Goodrich protested individually to preserve the murals and also as a member of the board of trustees of the American Federation of Art, which sent a representative for the organization.

This is a very broad united front. I could list more supporters if time permitted.



## BROAD UNITED-FRONT MOVEMENT PROMOTES ZORACH

Time magazine of Time, Inc., the sponsor of the Sport in Art exhibition, has elected Zorach as dean of United States sculptors in its June 11, 1956, issue. Almost a full page is devoted to building prestige and gathering sympathy for this Red fronter.

On page 27 of the May 21, 1956, New York Times, there is an article entitled "Sculptor Is Paid for Unused Work." It is subtitled "Zorach Accepts With 'Broken Heart' \$56,515 from Texas Bank for Three Panels"; and the writer of it attempts not only to create sympathy for Zorach, consistent supporter of Communist and Communist-front causes, but also gives the false impression to readers that Zorach had been officially cleared of any and all left-wing connections by a new, absurd method, that is, by his Congressman.

The Communist and Communist-front record of this individual in the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities was made by William Zorach, himself and by no one else.

Mrs. Saarinen chose not to accept this fact. She stated in the New York Times of March 27, 1955:

Item: Congressman DONDERO's serial attacks on modern art and reckless accusations of subversion by artists.

Item: The State Department forbade the publication of a rather traditional torso by one of America's most eminent sculptors in a book on American art being sent abroad, because its mysterious and publicly denied "grey list" included him as having belonged to the John Reed Club over 20 years ago.

The fact that the artist categorically denied this, or any other Communist affiliation, seems only to make a ridiculous censorship outrageous.

Mrs. Saarinen wants all Congressmen to quit telling the truth about her Red proteges whose careers she is promoting, and she wants us to hurry up and mature and leave such matters with admiring trust in the hands of art experts.

I disagree entirely. There is too much opportunity for sly venality and esthetic dictatorship possible under the guise of so-called art appraisal. The tendency of Mrs. Saarinen and certain other cultural evaluators to ignore truth deserves neither admiration nor trust.

## CONGRESSMAN HALE DID NOT CLEAR ZORACH

Since I mentioned Mr. Zorach in my speeches before this House several years ago on the subject of Communist conspiracy against our art and artists, first I am giving here from the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities the record William Zorach has made for himself, and then I am supplementing that record with added data in my possession.

In order to save time, I find I am forced to condense the four pages of Zorach's record from the committee files:

William Zorach, Brooklyn, N. Y., was signer of a statement against anti-Communist legislation. (Daily Worker, June 15, 1948, p. 11.)

He signed a statement defending the 12 Communist leaders. (Daily Worker, Feb. 28, 1949, p. 9.)

He signed a statement against denaturalization released by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. (Daily Worker, Aug. 10, 1950, p. 5.) This committee was cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General.

Zorach sponsored American Continental Congress for World Peace, September 5-10, 1949, cited as "another phase in the Communist peace campaign aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere."

Zorach signed a statement of Civil Rights Congress in defense of the Communist Party's ballot rights in New York State. (Daily Worker, October 7, 1946.)

He signed a statement of Civil Rights Congress defending the Communist Party.

William Zorach signed a statement of that organization cited by the Attorney General as "subversive and Communist" in defense of Gerhart Eisler. (Daily Worker, Feb. 20, 1947, p. 2.)

The Daily Worker of May 21, 1930, named William Zorach as a member of the John Reed Club, named after the founder of the American Communist Party. (Special committee report, Mar. 29, 1944, p. 175.)

William Zorach signed a brief submitted in behalf of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo October 1949, by the Cultural Workers in the Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1949:

Lawson and Trumbo were convicted of contempt of Congress and served jail sentences of 1 year each. They refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party—the committee presented evidence of affiliations with Communist organizations and a copy of the witness' Communist Party registration card.

Zorach's record in the committee's files contains over a dozen more listings as supporter, signer, sponsor of Communist, subversive and front organizations. I list a few from my own records:

Zorach was signer of call of American Artists Congress, 1936, cited as Communist created and controlled.

Zorach was lecturer at John Reed Club, subject: Sculpture and Its Relation to Revolutionary Art—files of Walter Steele.

He signed John Reed Club statement defending the Communists, May 19, 1930, page 254, Walter Steele report, Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 1938.

Zorach contributed art work to be auctioned for the benefit of the pro-Soviet Waldorf conference of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions—cited a Communist front April 10, 1949.

This is the shameful and outrageous record of a man the New York Times is attempting to whitewash in a bleeding-heart article. I shall quote from it:

The bank official (Mr. L. R. Bryan, vice chairman of the Bank of the Southwest, Houston, Tex.) denied Mr. Zorach's suspicion that the rejection stemmed from political implications. Mr. Zorach was 1 of 4 artists whose works were denounced earlier this year by the Dallas County Patriotic Council. The council accused the artists of having Communist or Communist-front records, charges that Mr. Zorach, for one, has vigorously denied.

The Lithuanian-born sculptor who came here at the age of 4 said he had voted Republican and Democratic all his life in Maine, where he has a farm; and that his Represent-

tive there, ROBERT HALE, Republican, had cleared him of all suspicion.

The only thing Congressman HALE did was to place in the RECORD a letter written by Zorach. This procedure in no way clears Mr. Zorach of his Communist-front record, nor does it infer that Congressman HALE is a character witness for Zorach. It is obvious that Zorach never made known to Congressman HALE his long list of Communist and Communist-front associations.

Zorach states that he had voted Republican or Democratic all of his life in Maine. However, I believe the editors of the New York Times should look on page 32 of the October 20, 1948, issue of their own paper. In it they will find the name of William Zorach in a large advertisement for the election of Henry Wallace. This advertisement was issued by an officially cited Communist front, the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, the organization lauded by V. J. Jerome.

I find him designated as one of the Manhattan Committee of Artists for Wallace, which gave as its address 23 West 26th Street, New York City, the building donated by Frederic Vanderbilt Field to the subversive and Communist Civil Rights Congress and a host of other subversive fronts. The chairman of this committee was Max Weber and the secretary was Joseph Rascob. Besides Mr. Zorach, it included David Burluk, Philip Evergood, Ernest Fiene, Marion Greenwood, Chaim Gross, Rockwell Kent, Arthur King, Frank Kirk, and Raphael Soyer.

## TRUTH IS A POWERFUL WEAPON

Through years of steadfast Communist-directed organization, cultural termites have bored deeply into the foundation of the structure of our American art world. The damage they have done and are doing is very great. They intend to do more. But if the truth is told and not suppressed, the loyal American artists will rise up against the domination of this radical clique which is directed by individuals dedicated to the aims of international communism.

Appraisal of art must be restored to writers who possess knowledge and honor and are not Marxist evaluators posing as critics. Art juries should not be loaded with crusading leftists intent on bestowing recognition and awards on their fellow-traveler comrades. Museum funds left in trust to advance American art should be used for that purpose and no other.

Let the Soviet conspiracy support Picasso, Leger, Rivera, Max Ernst, and the band of antiart confectionists outside the Soviet Union, as well as the social-realist painters and sculptors inside Russia who are developing their talents to build, strengthen, and propagandize for socialist humanism.

Let our great Republic repudiate in no uncertain terms this Marxist scheme to grasp our culture and use it against our way of life. Let our art be an expression of the beauty, spirit, and aspirations of our great Nation.

Too long have tyrants, fearful even of the image of virtue, kept thought itself in chains—encouraged license and stamped out genius.

# CITIZENS OF CHARLESTOWN, MASS., TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. O'NEILL] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, this year, as in every year for 181 years, the people of Charlestown, Mass., celebrate the anniversary of the historic Battle of Bunker Hill. This decisive engagement, the turning point which signaled the final defeat of the English forces and the loss of the American Colonies to the British Empire, is marked with appropriate ceremonies. On the night before banquets are held to commemorate the occasion. There are festivities throughout the whole day of celebration. This year, participating in the magnificent parade will be detachments of color guards and troops from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Marine Corps. The people of Charlestown open their homes, and all are welcome to join with them.

In Monument Square in Charlestown there stands a granite shaft in majestic tribute to the high courage of the men who staked not only their lives but their reputations on the uncertain issue of Revolutionary War. This great monument serves to recall the place of battle which climaxed the 60-day siege of Boston between Lexington and Bunker Hill; the thrilling story of the June day of so many years ago, and the vision and ideals of the citizen soldiers who fought there.

As the Representative of the Charlestown area, I am privileged and proud to make a special announcement at this time. The Boston National Historic Sites Commission, established by the Congress of the United States and of which I am a member, proposes to accept the Bunker Hill Monument from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as an outstanding example of America's historical heritage. The monument is to be converted to a national shrine to be enjoyed not only by the people of Massachusetts but by all of the citizens of this great Nation.

All of us know the story of the lack of ammunition of our embattled patriots who fought on the slopes of Bunker Hill; how they were forced to hold their fire until the British were in sure range. In the mighty struggle on that blazing June day the forces of King George III were able to capture some of the arms of our Colonial troops. On the Plains of Abraham, outside the city of Quebec in Canada, stands one of the cannons fired at Bunker Hill. In this connection, I believe that my colleagues in the House would like to know of a letter which I have just addressed to the Prime Minister of Canada, asking for the return

of the cannon to be placed in our national shrine:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1956.  
The Right Honorable LOUIS STEPHEN ST.  
LAURENT, K. C.,  
Prime Minister of Canada,  
Ottawa, Canada.

MY DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER: I know that you and your countrymen are well aware that they occupy a very special place in the hearts of all Americans. History has inextricably intertwined the fortunes of our two countries, and we enjoy 3,000 miles of unprotected border between us, a symbol of the peace and friendship in which we dwell. The closeness of our friendship is demonstrated not only in the mutual respect which we hold for each other, but also in the fact that we have been comrades-in-arms, sharing in the fight for freedom, and in the defense of our homes and families.

As a Member of the Congress of the United States, I have the privilege of representing Charlestown, Mass., in which is located a magnificent monument commemorating the great Battle of Bunker Hill. The Bunker Hill Monument stands as a tribute to the courage of the citizen soldiers of the American Colonies, and as an inspiration to all Americans of their devotion to principle and their love of country.

It is the proposal of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission, established by the Congress of the United States, to convert the Bunker Hill Monument to a national shrine as an outstanding example of America's historical heritage.

At the time of the momentous engagement, the forces of King George III were able to capture one of the cannons fired on that day in June so many years ago. It stands today on the Plains of Abraham, just outside the city of Quebec in Canada.

It is natural for the American people to have a high regard for this remarkable remembrance of an occasion which marked the beginning of the rise of our great Nation to world leadership.

The Bunker Hill National Monument would not be complete without the addition of this historic cannon, and so I am submitting this formal request to you for the return of the cannon to the people of the United States as a further demonstration of the harmony, unity, and friendship in which we live.

Sincerely,

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,  
Member of Congress.

## SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order I have for today be vacated and that I may have permission to address the House for 5 minutes on Monday next, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## RELIEF IN AREAS OF EXCESSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, some months ago I introduced the bill H. R. 7856 which was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. It is a bill to alleviate conditions in areas of excessive unemployment, the so-called distressed economic areas.

Coming from the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, where we have a condition of excessive unemployment and distressed economic conditions, together with Senator DOUGLAS of Illinois in the other body, we have held hearings in several States, and, as a result, the Senator from Illinois and I have revised this bill, and it has been introduced in the other body by him and introduced here by me.

Now, the bill here is referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency in this House, since the tax clause of the first bill is removed. I trust, Mr. Speaker, that that distinguished committee will give immediate consideration to that bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. DEAN]. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] has expired.

## SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. O'NEILL, for 20 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. SIKES, for 20 minutes on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Mr. BAILEY, for 15 minutes on Tuesday next.

Mrs. SULLIVAN (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for 30 minutes on Monday next.

Mr. JOHNSON of California, for 30 minutes on Wednesday, June 20, 1956.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. OSMERS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois (at the request of Mr. TUMULTY) in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. Bow in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HYDE.

Mr. KEATING and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DODD (at the request of Mr. ALBERT).

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 18, 1956, at 12 o'clock noon.



## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1970. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act entitled 'An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval installations and defense production plants in such area,' approved October 11, 1951"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1971. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to validate overpayments of pay and allowances made to certain officers of the Army, Navy, Naval Reserve, and Air Force, while undergoing training at civilian hospitals, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1972. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to continue the effectiveness of the act of December 2, 1942, as amended, and the act of July 28, 1945, as amended, relating to war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1957"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BLATNIK: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 10679. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the establishment by the States of Mississippi and Arkansas of a bi-State commission to investigate the possibilities of constructing a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River; without amendment (Rept. No. 2358). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLATNIK: Committee on Public Works. S. 1749. An act adopting and authorizing the improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine; without amendment (Rept. No. 2359). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HEBERT: Committee on Armed Services. House Resolution 524. Resolution dis-

approving the sale of the alcohol butadiene manufacturing facility at Louisville, Ky., Plancor No. 1207; without amendment (Rept. No. 2360). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 8407. A bill to require enlisted members of the Armed Forces to make up time lost during enlistments; with amendment (Rept. No. 2361). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana:

H. R. 11787. A bill to amend further and make permanent the Missing Persons Act, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GWINN:

H. R. 11788. A bill to establish a teaching hospital for Howard University, to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to the university, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 11789. A bill to provide tax equity through the taxation of cooperative corporations and to provide tax credits for recipients of dividends from genuine cooperatives; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 11790. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. R. 11791. A bill to establish on public lands of the United States a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, to provide for the protection and administration of areas within this System by existing Federal agencies and for the gathering and dissemination of information to increase the knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by the people, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H. R. 11792. A bill to amend section 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, relating to hazardous employment; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 11793. A bill to prohibit discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in operation of industries affecting commerce, and to provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 11794. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Bureau of Older Persons within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to authorize Federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 11795. A bill to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H. Res. 541. Resolution disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2 transmitted to Congress by the President on May 17, 1956; to the Committee on Government Operations.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES:

H. R. 11796. A bill for the relief of Patrick Brendan Cox; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHUDOFF:

H. R. 11797. A bill for the relief of Lalbeck Teitelbaum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1139. By Mr. BOW: Petition of Mrs. Margaret Kavanagh and others of Stark and Summit Counties, Ohio, to repeal an act of 1935 which permitted the affiliation of this Nation with the International Labor Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1140. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the secretary, Niagara County Democratic Committee, Niagara Falls, N. Y., requesting passage of legislation that would authorize the construction of a new hydroelectric plant in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, etc.; to the Committee on Public Works.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## Status-of-Forces Agreements

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1956

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, in the debate on the amendment I offered to the Mutual Security Act my colleague from Mississippi expressed a resentment toward military men, which is surprising when you consider his Army service and his membership in veterans' organizations. He made no distinction between the criminal inclinations of foreign soldiers and our own servicemen.

He expressed his fear of the foreign soldiers' training at the airforce base in his district with these words:

What if any one of those foreign soldiers in my district went on a rampage and committed some crime? Suppose it was a case of rape, murder, arson, or some of the other crimes we hear about.

In fact, my colleague seems to be obsessed by thoughts of these particular crimes. He had this to say about his fellow citizens:

I am getting tired of people saying that because a man is wearing an American uniform that he is perfect, that he could not commit murder, or rape, or arson, and that if he did, we should forgive him. I think that we should demand that American soldiers who do not live up to the laws of foreign countries should be subject to punishment.

I, for one, as a Member of Congress do not intend to take part in any effort to defend murders and worse by this type of indirect action.

Now the gentleman knows that the amendment I proposed to the Mutual Security Act was not a defense of murderers. He knows that no one has ever advocated that a wrongdoer in the service be granted immunity from punishment. But some of us still believe that punishment should be meted out the American way; that it should be uniform no matter where our servicemen may be; that the same offense should not be punished by a term of 90 days in one country and 4 years in another.

I was curious as to what heinous acts might have been committed in my colleague's district by foreign soldiers to